

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1917

## PRESIDENT READY TO STRIKE AT GREEDY FOOD RETAILERS

Small Dealers in Bread, Milk, Eggs and Other Food Commodities Will Be Forced to Obtain Federal Licenses Unless They Aid in Lowering Cost of Living.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Retailers who may have schemed to buy cheap and sell dear under the provisions of Food Control law may expect to find themselves brought up with a sharp turn and obliged to take out licenses themselves before they can sell bread, milk, eggs or any other commodity that is for human consumption.

It was stated at the office of the Food Administrator yesterday that unless the retailers throughout the country fell into line with the purpose of the administration to keep the cost of living within reasonable bounds, the ample powers of the President would be invoked to the end that every man engaged in the retail food trade would have to take out a license, and the violation of the regulations governing his particular case would result in a revocation of his license.

The retailer has seen the government fix the prices of the wheat crops of 1917 and 1918, and has observed restrictions imposed upon the profits to be made by the millers. He has read of the requirements under which operations of mills and elevators of specified capacity must take out licenses in order to continue in business. He has been informed through the press that importers and refiners of sugar also must obtain licenses and conform to governmental regulations. The entire program of the food administration has appeared to him to have been devised and conducted for his particular benefit and protection. The people from whom he bought were tied hands and feet in the matter of the prices they could charge him, but he was left absolutely free to continue to mislead the public to his heart's content.

Perusing the Food Control law with a careful eye, he secured himself of the fact that the authority of the President to fix retail prices was restricted to the subject of coal.

His attention is called through the office of the food administrator to section 5 of that law, the provisions of

which are as follows: "That, from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the distribution of any necessities, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall after a date fixed in the announcement engage in or carry on any such business, importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities as set forth in such announcement unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section."

The same section provides further that the President prescribe regulations governing the persons to whom such licenses shall be issued and the requirements for systems of accounting, and the filing of reports.

In the face of these provisions retailers will hesitate before refusing to cooperate with the food administrator in his efforts to accomplish a reduction in the retail prices of necessities commensurate with the prices fixed for the wholesaler.

Active investigations by local boards of trade and chambers of commerce will have a wholesome and deterring effect upon the "gentleman's agreements" of local merchants under which prices have been maintained at every increasing level for which the greed of the retailer has been the sole excuse, and his power to force payment has constituted its only justification.

The policy of the food administration heretofore has been one of amiability. It has sought by every means in its power to obtain co-operation on the part of the producers and merchants of the country in the enforcement of the spirit of the law, and a majority of those who have come within its influence have fallen into line. Its dealings, however, have been largely with the producers and wholesalers, who are directly affected by the law, as well as by the spirit of the law.

## Italians Take Good Care of Wounded

Rome, Sept. 21.—Lieut. Col. George R. Baker, chairman of the American Red Cross commission to Italy, has just returned from a fortnight's visit to the Italian front, where he traveled the whole distance from the Carso to the Trentino with a view to reporting on the assistance which the United States can give in this hard fought field. Speaking to the Associated Press, Col. Baker said:

"I had an opportunity to see the hospitals and ambulances care for wounded men from the time they first came into the hands of the doctors until they finally were transferred to the base hospitals. Nobody can have a correct impression of the difficulties on the Italian front and the admirable way in which the army met them, unless he sees it with his own eyes. Talking with individual prisoners I found they had nothing but good to say of treatment received from the Italians."

The United States faces a hard race for the war for technical and mental supremacy. The war has demonstrated that the old levels of attainment were not sufficient. Old theories of technical production have had to go into the rag bag. The world's industries are going to re-open on a basis of greater production. Many

## ONCE CALLED TO BOARD, CHANCE TO ENLIST FADES

New Ruling Prevents Voluntary Enlistment After Examination

Hartford, Sept. 21.—No person who has once been called by a local draft board can thereafter enlist in the army, even though exempted from draft.

Superseding the instructions issued to recruiting officers for the army, Sept. 19, in accordance with which men rejected, exempted or discharged by local draft boards might volunteer for enlistment, new instructions have been received at the Hartford recruiting station, today as follows: "Complied rulings of Provost Marshal General provides that 'persons may not be exempted to permit them to enlist, nor, under the president's regulations, may a person who has once been called by a local board thereafter enlist, even after he has been exempted or discharged from draft. This regulation may be modified by the president after all quotas are filled, but for the present, exempted or discharged registrants may not enlist voluntarily. It is further to be remarked that an application of an exempted or discharged man to enlist would be ground upon which a local board might inquire whether his certificate of exemption or discharge ought to be revoked. This will supersede instructions issued to all central auxiliary stations, dated Sept. 10, 1917."

At least one man was enlisted under ruling of Sept. 10, at the Hartford station.

## DR. KEEN TELLS OF OPERATION ON PRES. CLEVELAND

Entire Left Jaw Removed Kept Secret Because of Financial Situation.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—In an article in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Dr. W. W. Keen, emeritus professor of surgery of the Jefferson medical college of this city, reveals for the first time the facts connected with the surgical operation performed on President Cleveland on July 1, 1893. It will be recalled that the publication of rumors of such an operation led to animated controversy and to official denial from Washington.

The operation was performed only a few days before Congress met in special session to hear Mr. Cleveland's message urging the repeal of the Sherman act, and Dr. Keen explains that the reticence regarding Mr. Cleveland's condition was due to the gravity of the financial situation and the belief that it would affect his plans respecting the repeal of this measure.

The operation was performed on board the yacht Oneda, belonging to Commodore E. C. Benedict of Greenwich, Conn. Dr. Keen thus describes its extent:

"The entire left jaw was removed from the first bicuspid tooth to just beyond the last molar and nearly up to the middle line. The floor of the orbit—the cavity containing the eyeball—was not removed, as it had not yet been attacked. A portion of the soft palate was removed. It was on Sunday, June 18, of that year, that Dr. R. M. O'Reilly, later surgeon general of the United States army, examined a rough place in Mr. Cleveland's mouth. An ulcer was discovered and the pathologist of the army medical museum in Washington reported after examination that it was strongly indicative of malignancy. The operation was performed by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of New York, assisted by Dr. Keen, Dr. E. G. Janeway of New York, Dr. O'Reilly and Dr. John F. Erdmann. Dr. Ferdinand Hasbrouck, dentist, also was present as an assistant. The operation was done entirely from the inside, so no telltale scars were left, and later the president was fitted with a rubber jaw plate which enabled him to retain his accustomed voice and pronunciation. Some weeks later a second operation was performed to remove additional

## U. S. TO ASSUME HALF BURDEN OF WAGE INCREASES

Believed To Be Quickest Way of Settling Big Coast Strike.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—Confidence of an amicable settlement of the wage grievances that led to a strike here last Monday of 25,000 iron workers, including a large number engaged on the government's shipbuilding program, was expressed by James L. Ackerson, United States shipping board member, one of the government mediators attending the joint conference of strikers and employers, which terminated early today.

In Ackerson's belief, the proposal of the government to assume half the burden of wage increases to alleviate strike trouble from shipyard employees was a factor in the progress of yesterday's events.

W. T. Boyce, with whom Ackerson is associated in treating with the workmen's and employers' committee, was to be in attendance when the conference reassembled today.

Edward II. of England was murdered in Berkeley Castle on Sept. 21, 1327. The reign of this king is noted for the celebrated battle of Bannockburn, in which the English were defeated by the Scotch under Robert Bruce. Edward, whose course had given general dissatisfaction, was deposed January 20, and assassinated the following September. Charles V., Emperor of Germany and King of Spain died on this date in the year 1558. This celebrated monarch, after a life of great warlike activity abdicated his throne in 1556 and retired to a monastery, where he died two years afterwards. Royalty was abolished in France on Sept. 21, 1792, by a decree of the National Convention. It was replaced by a republican government, which was proclaimed on the 22nd, and which continued in existence until overthrown by Napoleon in 1804. On Sept. 21, 1860, the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII., of England, entered the United States at Detroit, after his tour of the British provinces. He made a long journey through the United States and was everywhere welcomed with much enthusiasm.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word.

## GENERAL COURT MARTIAL NAMED FOR GUARDSMEN

Frank L. Wilder of This Named Judge Advocate to Prosecute.

News which quickly spread through military circles yesterday that Governor Holcomb has been compelled almost at the inception of the Home Guard to convene a general court martial to be held in Hartford Oct. 29, spread consternation in the ranks of the Home Guard here.

A general court martial, the highest court in military affairs, only called for the trial of officers and for crimes of the most treasonable nature, is seldom necessary.

Although the order does not specify the military men to be placed on trial or the nature of the crime, the appointment of two members of the Fourth regiment is looked upon as signifying the probability of trial of officers or men outside of the local military district.

Judge Frank L. Wilder of the city court is appointed judge advocate to prosecute the cases. He is a lieutenant in the Fourth regiment, stationed at Bridgeport. Major Samuel K. Thomas, of Greenwich, is also attached to the provisional regiment of the Fourth district. Other members who will sit are Col. James Geddes, Fifth military district; Major Frank E. Shea, First regiment; Capt. Robert J. Woodruff, Second regiment, and Capt. Harry P. Leland, Sixth regiment.

The order signed by Governor Holcomb, reached Bridgeport yesterday and is countersigned by Lucien F. Burpee of the Military Emergency Board.

JAPANESE POLICIES

Tokio, Sept. 21.—Discussing the demoralizing influence of the war in the Teikoku Masumae, Kosen Asada, a well-known publicist, says that Japan cannot expect to keep clear of the tremendous changes that are affecting the world. He adds: "The development of the influence of political parties and of the press have been most noticeable since the Russo-Japanese war, and this increased influence has gradually put the influence of clannism in the shade."

FLORAL BOUQUETS AND DESIGNS. JOHN RECK & SON.

## RADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST  
CO-OPERATIVE CAR FARE FOR CUSTOMERS  
PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES  
GREAT ALL DAY SALE TOMORROW, SATURDAY

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|--|---|
| At 25c Pr. or Box 4 Pcs. for 95c Our new Flatsburg Socks. Just the thing to send the soldiers. | At 75c New lot Men's medium weight Natural underwear.         |
| 58c Baby Bonnets; choice of many styles.   | At 6c Yard wide Cheese Cloth.                                 |
| At 88c Any of our 88c Shirtrwaists.  | At 58c Large Enamelled Dish Pans.                             |
| At 25c and 50c Many new styles Ladies' Collars.  | At 98c Checked Skirts to wear with Middy Blouses, sizes 6-14. |
| At 70c Ladies' Lace Trimmed Nightgowns, Worth 98c.   | At \$4.95 Girls' Serge Dresses, sizes 8-14.                   |
| At 25c Roll Very fine White Daisy Cotton Batting.  | At 98c Men's Heavy Sweaters.                                  |
| At 5c Ball Dexter's Knitting Cotton.   | At 69c Wizard Floor Mops, with handle, and bottle Wizard Oil. |
| At 10c Yard Yard Wide Unbleached Muslin.   | At 3c Our best 5c Lead Pencils, Boston or Mikado.             |
| At 10c 40 Feet Good Clothes Line.  | At 3c Large Whisk Brooms.                                     |

### COME SATURDAY

#### To Our Autumn Style Show

We never had a better demonstration of our ability to GIVE VALUES. "The Very New" in style has a tremendous fascination not alone for women but for the snappily dressed man.

Thousands and thousands of people have found to their advantage that Cheerful Credit is the MOST SATISFACTORY WAY TO PAY. HERE your credit is GOOD.

### New Autumn Suits

Our display is almost bewildering. New fashions, new fabrics, new shades. Our introductory prices give amazing value.

**\$20 Suits**  
For women and misses. All wool materials, shirted back with belt, new colors including black and navy. **\$14.95**  
For Saturday

**\$35 Suits**  
Women's and misses'. Chic belted models with large fancy collar buttoned high at neck. Skirts are fancy shirted belt with pockets. Materials include broadcloth, jersey cloth, all wool serges and all wool poplins in black, navy, beet root, Pekin blue, mauve, and new green. For Saturday **\$26.95**

**A great array of Autumn Suits**  
Including every new model and shade. Specially priced up to **\$65**

### MEN--We're Ready

With a "corking" good line of suits that "snappy" dressers will take to. The master designers of America, the best manufacturers and the best wools have combined to make these suits and overcoats.

Men's and Young Men's, conservative models a plenty, and new models in the approved trench styles for men who like to look young. Every shade and pattern that is "good form." Values \$15 to \$40.

**\$9.50 \$14.50 \$19.50** and up.

**Top Coats**  
New trench effect models in plain gray and blacks. All the coats are silk faced. Values \$15 to \$32.50. Saturday special at

**\$10.50 to \$27.50**

**Trousers**  
In fancy mixtures and stripes. Made to hang well. Values \$2.50 to \$8.00. Special for Saturday **\$1.35 to \$6.45**

**New Fall Hats**  
All styles in soft and derby hats including Velours. Values \$2.50 to \$5. For Saturday **\$1.95 \$2.95 \$3.95**

**FURNISHINGS**  
ALL THE NEW THINGS FOR FALL  
Shirts, neckwear, underwear, hosiery, gloves, pajamas, flannel shirts, sweaters, etc.

### Velour Coats

Women's and misses' New belted models with large fur fabric trimmed collar. Colors are beet root, navy and taupe. Price should be \$22.50. For Saturday **\$14.95**

**Sweaters**  
A big selection of all wool sweaters in belted models. Sailor collar and pockets. All the smart new colors. A \$5 Value **\$3.95** Saturday

**Satin Skirts**  
Women's and Misses'. Fancy-shirred, belted with large fancy pockets, in black only. \$8 is the value. **\$6.95** Saturday

**Waists**  
In Crepe de Chine. Large roll collar. The popular new shades. A \$3.50 value, Saturday **\$1.95**

**Children's Wash Dresses**  
In Gingham and chambray. Plaids and pretty new patterns **98c to \$1.98**

**Girl's New Felt Hats & Velvets**  
Fall models, especially priced **59c to \$4.98**

**Girl's Sweaters**  
All wool belted models, all colors. \$4 value. **\$2.98**

**SHOES**  
Men's, Women's and Children's  
The latest walking boots for women, with military heels as well as other new models **\$1.95 to \$9**  
Men's shoes in the new English effects **\$2.50 to \$9**  
Children's Shoes **\$1.50 to \$4.50**

### Serge Dresses

Women's and misses' Fine quality all wool serge. Becoming new styles include plaited waist with belt, button trimmed. Large collars and pockets trimmed with taffeta. Colors are black, navy, green and brown. A \$16.75 Value **\$10.95** Satur.

**Satin Dresses**  
Women's and misses' Embroidered waist, giving the smart new Eton effect. White Georgette collar. Fancy skirt. Colors are black, navy, taupe and green. A \$20 Value **\$14.95** Saturday

**Millinery**  
Space prevents a description that will do justice to the magnificent display of new millinery. Every new shape and style is represented in our stock that is specially priced for Saturday **\$1.98 to \$12.98** day at

**Boy's Suits**  
In new mixtures, serges, corduroys, etc. Most of the suits come with extra pants. Values \$3.50 to \$10 for Saturday **\$2.48 \$3.98 \$5.98 \$7.98**

**Boy's Knee Pants**  
New Knicker-bocker styles. A special lot that are valued at \$1.50 to \$4.00 **49c**

**BOYS' NEW FALL HATS AND CAPS**  
sizes for boys from 3 to 10 yrs. **49c and 98c**